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taking has not proved a financial success. The new association, which includes, we understand, all the leading zoologists of England, hopes to have better luck, and in a few days it is expected that its programme will be before the world. Mr. Stainton, F.R.S., is the Secretary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. E. B., Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames.—The worms you found on the apple tree are probably those of the codling moth, and the best thing to do is to pick them all off the tree and look under the bark for others. The moth flies in May. These cocoons are easily found after a little experience, and the winter, autumn or early spring is the best time to look over the trees for the cocoons of these and other moths; also to remove the bunches of eggs of the American Tent Caterpillar, and the Canker worm, if you have the latter caterpillar in Iowa.

The larvæ which you say—"were exceedingly abundant on cabbages last season during the hotter portions, and which feed on the leaves, eating them into holes, effectually spoiling their growth, and ruining the crop; and transform on the under side of the leaves, or on shaded portions of the upper surface, forming little cocoons"—are the caterpillars of the Cabbage Tinea (*T. spilotella*). It also infests the turnip, and is common all over the world. In Europe there are two broods, one in June, the other at the end of summer. The larva is spindle-shaped, and of a delicate green color, with a gray head. We have found the larva on cabbage leaves late in September. We shall give a farther account of this caterpillar on another occasion.

S. A. N., Mt. Washington.—The mouse you say is common at the house on the mountain is, perhaps, *Arvicola Gapperi*, but your description is not full enough to make sure. Specimens would be very acceptable.—E. C.

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